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E. BALDWIN,
Jeweler,
LIBERTY, MO.
July 9, 1873-SW3.

D. CARPENTER,
Notary Public,
BAREY, CLAY CO., MO.
Jan. 21, 1876.

B. M. SAMUEL & SONS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
101 N. MAIN STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PROMPT attention paid to consignments of Hemp, Flour, Grain, Wool, and Country Produce generally. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise filled at lowest market rates. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. April 21, 1876-ly.

HENRY SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
LIBERTY, MO.

WILL practice in the counties of Clay, Jackson, Ray, Platte and Clinton. Office in back room of the Liberty Savings Bank building, S. E. corner Square. January 14, 1876. tf.

ROUTT & RUCKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in Arthur's New Building,
LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the counties of Clay, Jackson, Ray, Platte, and Clinton counties. Jan. 21, 1876-ly.

WM. H. WOODSON,
Attorney at Law,
LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
Will practice in all Courts of North-West Missouri. Office in Court House. January 21, 1876-ly.

L. LINCOLN & CHRISMAN,
Attorney at Law,
LIBERTY, MO.
Office in Allen's New Building. April 17, 1874-48w6.

WM. M. BURRIS
Attorney at Law,
LIBERTY, MO.
OFFICE in Tribune building. Business transacted with promptness and dispatch. May 19, 1876-47.

DR. B. F. RECORDS,
Notary Public,
PROVIDENCE, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.
Duly qualified as such May 25th, 1875. Term of office expires April 24th, 1881. June 4, 1875-31f.

E. B. GILL,
Attorney at Law,
LIBERTY, MO.
Office in Allen's New Building, up-stairs. Aug. 14, 1876-13-1f.

D. C. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
Will give his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Feb. 4, 1876-38tf.

DENTIST Y.
Twenty years experience in dentistry and practice in DENTISTRY. TRY enables me to perform operations on the TEETH with a greater degree of success than could be attained by a limited experience. By adopting recent improved methods in operative dentistry, and using the best materials and material, I will fill teeth in a manner that the filling will remain in a greater length of time and preserve the teeth better than filling inserted on the old method of filling teeth. Staining and tartar removed from the teeth. Diseases of the gums successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted in any number from one to a full set. Chloroform, Ether, or Laughing Gas given for the extraction of teeth without pain. Teeth examined and advice given free of charge. Patronage solicited. Cash paid for old gold. DR. CRIMES, Dentist, Office and Residence opposite the Methodist Church, Liberty, Mo. April 9, 1875-47tf.

SOUTH & BOWMAN,
Attorneys at Law,
LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
COLLECTIONS made in any part of the United States. All business entrusted to June 16, 1876-405-6m

Merchant Tailor.
A. I. TURPIN.
Returns his thanks to the public for past patronage and solicits a continuance of it in his line, confident that an experience of forty years will enable him to give satisfaction. All he asks is a fair trial. SHOP—on the east side of the Public Square, above Stone & Riley's store. Especially for the attention paid to CUTTING. Liberty, Jan. 21, 1876-ly.

JAMES W. FRAHER,
Attorney at Law,
LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
And Agent for
"THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,"
Office over corner Boot and Shoe Store.
MORATIO F. SIMRALL. JAMES M. SANDUSKY.

SIMRALL & SANDUSKY,
Attorneys at Law,
LIBERTY, MO.
Office on West side of Public Square. TRACTS of land in all Clay County Lands. For superior facilities in CONVEYANCING and REAL ESTATE. July 4, 1876-48tf.

Liberty Tribune.

VOL. XXXI. LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., JANUARY 12, 1877. NO. 35.

NEWS ITEMS.
One of the discoveries made by the latest Arctic explorers is that the length of the polar night is one hundred and forty-two days. Nice place, this, to walk home with a girl New Year's eve, and find that the old people have locked up the house and gone to watch meeting and won't be home till after midnight.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

The Missouri Legislature convened last Wednesday, Jan. 3d, 1877. Under the new constitution, sessions of this body ordinarily are limited to 70 days at \$5 per day for the members, and \$1 per day after the expiration of the 70 days. The same instrument provides for a longer continuance of the first session after the adoption of the constitution and for revising sessions. The present session will be the first, and it may be extended to 120 days at \$5 per day.—*Columbia Statesman.*

A democrat believes in the rights of the states, because he believes in the rights of the people, and in the people's right to maintain their rights. The man who does not believe in all this will find the difference between himself and the "divine rights of others" so slight that it will be found to be not worth quarreling about.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Although we are assured daily that Indian hostilities in the Black Hills will soon cease, the mortality list continues to increase. On Christmas day a small party of whites were attacked near Red Cloud Agency, when three of the whites were killed and two were wounded. At Augusta, Ky., last Thursday, seven young men, all unknown, while on the ice on the Ohio at that point, were suddenly drowned by the breaking of a gorge. Three bodies were recognized next day, all belonged to Utopia, Ohio.

The returns of the National Grange show that there are in the United States 13,693 granges, with a membership of 532,460. Last year there were 500 new granges established. Tramps and scamps have become so numerous in Chicago that a removal of that city to some other point may become necessary.

Of 145 persons who committed suicide in New York city last year 74 were Germans; 25 natives of the U. States and 20 of Ireland; 85 were married; 29 single; 15 widowed and 16 unknown.

The Burlington Hawkeye gives this receipt for a bulldoze cocktail: "You must tilt about a teaspoonful of water into the glass and immediately intimidate it with as much whisky as the glass will hold. Then when the count is made throw the water out."

"Much has been said," remarks the Independent "of the debts of the city churches; but country churches are not all well off. We know of a village church in New Jersey which held a Fourth of July festival to pay the interest on the cost of their lightning-rod."

A Catholic convent is to be established at Moberly. The Sisters will come from Kentucky, and the institution will be opened about the 1st Sept.

Elder Jacob Creath, of Palmyra, is in his 85th year, but still preaches regularly for the congregation at that place. His health is good.

A third edition of the "Poems of Geo. D. Prentice, edited with a biographical sketch by John James Platt," is announced by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. This will be called "The Memorial Edition."

KENTUCKY'S TRIUMPH AT A LONDON CATTLE SHOW.—Red Rose of Ranosch (late Duchess X), bred by Mr. A. Renick, of Clintonville, Ky., and imported and exhibited by John Dunmore, carried off the first prize (£20) in the Short-horn cow class of the Smithfield Club show, London, a couple of weeks ago. The Mark Lane Express, which reports the award, remarks: "Perhaps the greatest sensation of the show is the Earl of Dunmore's triumph."

Mr. Nathaniel Leonard, brother of the late Supreme Judge Abel Leonard, of Cooper county, died last Saturday. Mr. Leonard was a man well known in Central Missouri, and was highly respected by everyone.

A San Francisco man went to a masquerade in the guise of a giraffe, and got so drunk that on the way home he fell in a gutter. A policeman, supposing that a beast had escaped from the menagerie, got a rope, approached cautiously, lassoed the fuddled masquerader, and tied him to a tree before the mistake was discovered.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A SPASM.—Oregon, Mo., Dec. 30.—Sarah Jane, daughter of William Nowland, a leading citizen of Hickory township, met with a horrible death by burning yesterday morning. She went up stairs for some purpose, and while there, fell in a spasm with her face on a hot stove, where she lay until the spasm let her, when she threw herself on a bed, where she suffered the most intense agony for about four hours, when she died. Her nose, part of the face and teeth, were burned away; and she presented a most horrible spectacle. She was buried to-day.

BEAUTY SOLD BY AUCTION.

HOW THE HAREMS OF CONSTANTINOPLE ARE RECRUITED.

A correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois* described a recent visit to a slave sale in Constantinople. Notwithstanding the nominal abolition of the slave trade in Turkey, through the efforts of the civilized European Governments, it still continues in a furtive way. As long as the harem exists, this trade will exist.

This sale was in a house. All the windows facing the street were closed. The correspondent accompanied an Egyptian friend and his valet in a carriage to the mosque of the Sultan Mahomet, at which point they turned into a narrow and complicated street, which finally became impassable. They alighted before a pile of mud which could be crossed only on foot. Reaching the house, they were introduced into the harem, or chamber reserved for male visitors. Here they found the slave dealer standing, a short pipe in hand. He was a little old Tripolitan, Gassirgi-Mesoud Aga, by name. He has followed the business for forty years. After the customary salutations, pipes and coffee were offered and taken with the silence usual to Orientals before any business transaction.

An ebony young cunch soon entered and whispered in Mesoud's ear. The latter made a sign of acquiescence, and, turning to the guests said: "Bouyouroun" (permit me). The guests rose and followed him into a room of the harem. A long divan, about a foot and a half high and four feet wide, surrounded three sides of the chamber. An excavation in the wall held the cushions and coverings used at night. The floor was covered with mats and loose pieces of carpet. Upon the divan were seated, side by side, two white girls from Circassia, in the dress of their country. Opposite were three other women, one of whom was white, from Georgia, and the others black.

All arose as the visitors entered. One Circassian seemed scarcely 14. She had bright chestnut hair, long, dark eyelashes, which shaded eyes of liquid blue; a well rounded form and regular features overcast with melancholy. She was a beauty of the first class. Her companion, aged 18, was slightly less beautiful, but was a performer on the kemedija or Turkish violin. In addition, she was recommended as a good cook, seamstress and washer. Her brown hair fell to her knees. She looked at them coolly, and fixed her eyes on the Egyptian with an expression that seemed to ask him to purchase her.

At a sign from Mesoud, one of the black girls disrobed the Circassians. This was not a very complicated process, as their dress was simply a tunic, a pair of trousers and a chemise. The young one seemed distressed; the other fixed her eyes upon the floor. Mesoud passing his hands over them, called attention to their good points, and made them show their pearly teeth. He dwelt also upon the strict decorum of their antecedents.

After an examination of the Georgian and a glance at the black girls, the party returned to the Selamlik to close the bargain. The youngest Circassian was quoted at 200 pounds Turkish money, the elder at £130, the Georgian at £120. The Egyptian found them too high priced, and took one of the black girls at \$85. He simply wanted a house servant. The sale being completed, the party were again served with pipes and coffee and left the house.

The preliminaries to this were conducted with great caution. The valet of the Egyptian was sent the day before to announce his master's desire, and Mesoud immediately came to the latter to assure himself that all was right by a personal inspection of his customer. As a mere visitor to the harem would have been eyed askance, the correspondent was introduced as Tahir Bey, a Syrian gentleman who wished to take a chambermaid home with him.

As an instance of the enterprise of the Californians, it is mentioned that they have gone into the work of reclaiming farms from their great rivers. In the San Joaquin river two large islands and one small one are brought together by the building of levees so as to form one arable tract of 100,000 acres. Still upon the same stream an area of 40,000 acres has been reclaimed by the construction of forty-five miles of levee, upon which work 1000 Chinamen, under the supervision of white foremen, were engaged. The height of these levees or barriers to the river-swash and current, are from eight to ten feet, and they cover a base of fifty feet. On Rough and Ready Island, this great task of reclaiming land from the margin of water-courses, has been going on for twenty years, the first settler there laying out an orchard of 160 acres, which is bringing him good returns. On the Sacramento, the Bear and Yuba rivers, similar levee work and reclamation of overflowed land, is going on, but not upon so large a scale as on the San Joaquin river.

The salary allowed County Clerks in counties the size of Jackson, is \$2,500 net, after paying all expenses, the remainder, if any, resulting from fees or otherwise in the hand of the clerk, being required by law to be paid into the County Treasury. Mr. W. Z. Hickman is the first clerk in this county who since the war, has accounted for anything over his salary, and expenses. Last year he turned over several hundred dollars and the other day for this year the handsome sum of \$743.37.—*Independence Sentinel.*

GOV. HARDIN'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Hardin in his message to the general assembly hopes that, notwithstanding the arduous duties imposed on the legislature of conforming the laws of the state to the new constitution, the session need not exceed ninety days; and he reminds members that the condition of the state treasury requires a session as short as it can be made. Attention is called to the singular oversight in the new constitution by which appropriations for the payment of interest upon the funded debt of the state are limited to the interest falling due "during the term for which the assembly is elected." The effect of this is to prohibit one legislature to provide for interest falling due beyond its term; and, as the legislature is from general November election to another, and a new legislature chosen in November does not meet until January, there must be a failure to provide for the January interest. The present legislature, for example, whose term expires in November, 1878, cannot appropriate money for the interest due January 1, 1879; nor can its successor do it, as its successor does not meet until January, 1879, after the interest will have become due. The only remedy that will reach the difficulty is, either an amendment of the constitution, or the calling of an extra session of every legislature. The latter would be attended by some expense, and the governor therefore recommends the adoption of an amendment to the constitution as the simplest and most effective way of meeting the case.

The bonded debt of the state Jan. 1, 1875, was \$17,330,000, to which should be added \$41,000 penitentiary indemnity bonds. Jan. 1, 1877, it was \$17,248,000—the decrease during the year having been \$591,000. All the state bonds draw six per cent interest, and this interest amounts to \$1,034,880, a reduction of \$51,300, consequent on the retiring during the past year of \$591,000 bonds and the refunding of \$1,584,000 seven per cent bonds in six per cents. The assessed value of the property in the state is about \$600,000,000. The resources of the state interest fund consist of an annual tax of twenty cents per \$100 on the whole valuation, and one-half the taxes on merchants' licenses; and the governor estimates that these, together with delinquent collections and balance on hand, will suffice to meet the interest falling due in the next two years, and also to pay \$250,000 a year on the principal. It therefore should be anything over, the governor advises that it also be used to reduce the principal, so as to get rid of the debt as rapidly as possible. Under the act of March 30, 1874, \$600,000 bonds falling due have been refunded, and under the act of March 20th, 1875, \$8,512,000. These latter are payable at the pleasure of the state after five years. The governor alludes with much satisfaction to the fact that since the spring of 1875 our bonds have commanded a premium, reaching, in October last, as high as 108 1/2, and he believes that they would have gone to 110 or 112 but for the national crisis that has so seriously depressed all values. A consideration that may be relied on to further enhance their value is the limited number that can be put on the market during the next six years—only \$1,345,000 in all—in refunding maturing debts. Of this amount \$838,000 fall due the present year, \$490,020 in 1878, and \$17,000 in 1882. But during this six years the constitution requires the purchase and retirement of \$1,500,000 (\$250,000 a year), so that we shall buy in \$150,000 more bonds than we shall issue between now and 1882. Under these circumstances the governor advises the immediate passage of an act reducing the rate of interest to five per cent, which shall be the rate for all twenty-year bonds hereafter issued.

The governor alludes to the disappearance of retired bonds from the vaults of the treasury, and the unsuccessful efforts made to trace them; but as not one of them has been presented for payment, he inclines to the opinion that they were burned, or abstracted for some other purpose than putting them on the market. As there is a large number of bonds in the treasury that have been retired, or that they were never issued, he advises that they be cancelled and listed, as a precaution against their presentation. He recommends also an appropriation to pay the \$20,000 bonds of the state bonds held by the United States treasury, which came into the hands of the latter officer in 1855, in payment of a debt due the general government. Owing to the issue of state warrants for purposes not covered by appropriations, and the large delinquency in tax collections, the governor estimates that there will be a deficiency at the end of the present biennial period; and he urges the fact as a reason for the strictest economy in the expenditures—the abolition of useless offices and clerkships, and the reduction of salaries that will bear being reduced. The criminal costs for the last two years have amounted to \$472,154, exceeding the appropriations by \$122,000.

The governor recommends that the revision of the laws be entrusted to three revisors, with authority to employ two clerks, and to perform the work during vacation and report to the next general assembly; it would, he thinks, effect a large saving in the cost of the work. The penitentiary is referred to, and the difficulty of finding work for the convicts stated. The success of the effort to make the prison self-supporting depends on the employment of the prisoners on contract labor within the walls. In 1874 there were 1069 inmates; now there 1,333. The institution is economically conducted, and it has, at this time, assets enough to pay all its liabilities. The governor recommends a more rigorous law for the

collection of dues to the charitable institutions. He estimates that directly and indirectly more than \$5,000,000 is short for education in the state, three-fifths of which is public money, and the remainder expended on private schools. He urges a more strict enforcement of the law against mismanagement of school funds and neglect in the enumeration of children. Among the other recommendations made in the message are provision for taking the testimony of the accused in criminal cases; the enactment of a law making the destruction of federal light-houses felonies; and some measures for resisting the ravages of locusts. He recurs to the subject of war claims against the general government, and refers to testimony showing the fraudulent nature of claims for services to the amount of \$1,418,047, and the suspicious character of many of the claims for property taken—and invites the earnest attention of the legislature to the subject.

The message closes with a reference—for it can hardly be called more than a reference—to national affairs. The gist of the governor's observations on this head is that the people "will cheerfully command and support the inauguration of the persons ascertained by constitutional forms to have been elected. But they will not and ought not to tolerate one installed in power by fraud or force, or in violation of the usages and practices which have been observed throughout our national history."—*St. Louis Republican.*

GOV. GROVER SOLID.—Washington, Jan. 4.—Gov. Grover, of Oregon, was examined before the Senate Committee on privileges and elections to-day. He stated that he issued certificates of election to the three highest electors eligible. In so doing, he acted in conformity with the constitution and in accordance with the best legal authority he could procure. In answer to the questions from Senator Morton, Gov. Grover stated he received a letter from Judge Headley, of Cincinnati, in which four authorities relating to the case of ineligibility of persons to office were cited. It was a three page letter and received at the executive office about a week before the witness rendered his decision in the case of Watts. The witness was unacquainted with Judge Headley, and with his politics. He had no correspondence by letter with any person or persons in New York in regard to Watts' case. He received a telegram from Senator Gwin, stating certain prominent legal gentlemen thought Watts ineligible. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, sent witness a communication, in which two decisions in Indiana, one in Maryland and one in Pennsylvania were cited as being applicable in Watts' case. Manton Marble, of New York, telegraphed witness, calling his attention to the Watts case, and witness answered that he then had the case under consideration. Witness has met Mr. Patrick once; he met him in the executive office at Salem. Patrick was introduced to witness by Senator Kelley. Witness knew nothing about Patrick, and looked upon the call at the executive office as a compliment.

OBITUARY.
Death has again visited us and claimed for his own our dear young friend, OSCAR P. WILLS, son of Wyatt S. and Agnes S. Wills, aged 18 years, 9 months and a few days. After a severe illness of three weeks, with that dreadful disease, Typhoid Pneumonia, the skill of physicians failed to relieve him, and he lingered in pain until Dec. the 14th, when death came to his relief, and his spirit returned back to its maker. Although we came together with sad hearts in remembering that our dear young friend would meet with us no more in this life, yet in contemplating the great day of the resurrection, and how our Saviour arose and led captivity captive, our hopes revived and our faith grew stronger, and we are made to say whatever the Lord doeth is right. He has left to mourn his loss the fondest of mothers, a dear father, loved brothers and sisters and relatives and friends, as far as known without an enemy on earth—beloved and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and whose presence brought in his home sunshine to all. No more will he mingle his voice with those dear sisters around the fireside—no more will they be heard by his kindness, and although his seat is vacant from which he was torn by the ruthless hand of death, and the silver cord has been loosed, yet his example has been left them as an heritage which can never die, and beyond the dark stream is waiting to receive them where sorrow and death can never come.

Disease grew strong, his body weak, And sealed his mortal doom,
While we stood by with aching hearts,
And gave him to the tomb.

We carefully folded his cold white hands,
Lovingly over his breast,
We have closed his pale lips, no more to speak,
And laid him gently down to rest.

We laid him to rest with a void in our hearts,
In anguish wept over his tomb;
Yet would not recall him where earth's chilling winds,
Blight the flowers in their beautiful bloom.

We would not recall him, ah, no he has gone
Where life's sorrows can trouble no more,
To the beautiful home in the land of the blessed,
On that bright and beautiful shore.

Then fare-thee-well, dear Oscar
Our earthly meetings are o'er,
But may meet where Jesus is,
And meet to part no more.

Then mother lift your weary weeping eyes,
And of the gracious Saviour tell,
That thou trust in his love,
Who died thy dear child to save,
Sss ccccccccc

A PROMISE.—A promise should be given with caution and kept with care. A promise should be made with the heart, and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance should be like a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND ITS DEFENSES.

While Turkey can continue to hold the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the two entrances to the Sea of Marmora, Constantinople can bid defiance to the Czar and his Russian hordes. Now that the Eastern question is putting on a serious aspect, and few or none can prophesy the final ending of events, the situation of Constantinople for defensive purposes becomes a matter of special interest. The Bosphorus, it will be remembered, is a winding channel only nineteen miles in length. Its defenses consist of numerous batteries mounting nearly four hundred heavy guns.—The greatest width of the straits does not exceed two and a half miles, while at its narrowest part the concentrated fire of 166 guns can be brought to bear upon a hostile ship or fleet. The Dardanelles, forming a longer and wider entrance to the sea of Marmora, is not less strongly fortified. It would be sheer madness, then, for a hostile power to think of forcing a passage, either by way of the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, without first reducing these powerful batteries. It is true that they are open to an attack from the landside, but the Turk is wide awake, and Col. Valentine Baker has already submitted a plan to render them impregnable. Reference to a map will show that the Bosphorus can only be attacked from the north by a narrow belt of land which the Sea of Marmora protects on the south and the Black Sea on the north. The land at the harbor of Bayrak Chekmege is only about fourteen miles broad, and the whole narrow strip, under Colonel Baker's plan, will be fortified by a chain of outlying works. In the same way the military engineer proposes to strengthen the approach to the Dardanelles, and a heavy line of earthworks, extending across the isthmus, will connect the Chersene with the Boumelia. The isthmus is less than four miles across, and the depth of water sufficient to allow ships of war to come close in shore for the purpose of assisting in defense. When these two lines of forts are completed, Constantinople can bid defiance to an enemy from the north. If Russia has designs upon Constantinople, it is scarcely probable that an attack would be attempted from the other side of the Sea of Marmora. The nearest part of Russia, Caucasus, is nine hundred miles distant. The country to be traversed is utterly destitute of supplies and roads for artillery. Again Turkey has at the present time fourteen monitors on Lake Sturtari, and these would materially interfere with the designs of an enemy from the south. Nor is Turkey to be despised as a naval power. Her marine, as now constituted, numbers fifty thousand men. Fifteen iron-clad vessels are in commission and ready for sea, two new ships are nearly completed for service, while two more are on the stocks building. The vessels in commission are wholly armed with Armstrong guns of heavy calibre.

Nothing raises the price of a blessing like its removal; whereas it was its continuance which should have taught us its value. There are three requisites to the proper enjoyment of earthly blessings—a thankful reflection on the goodness of the Giver, a deep sense of our unworthiness, a recollection, of the uncertainty of long possessing them. The first would make us grateful; the second humble, and the third, moderate.—*Hannah More.*

They enjoyed the luxury of two mayors in St. Louis a few months ago, and now there is an attempt being made to give them two city governments. The anti-charter folks are moving heaven and earth to neutralize the effect of Judge Gottschalk's decision in the matter by filing all sorts of motions in all sorts of courts.

One of the descendants of General George Washington was obliged to sell the books of the Father of his Country to obtain bread. The descendants of Jefferson were very poor in life. John Hancock's descendants were forced to sell the old homestead, and now the daughter-in-law of General Jackson is in a condition of financial stress and is obliged to sell valuable mementoes.

PRESENTS.—A couple of fine Alderney cows, from the herd of John B. Poyntz, purchased by James Wormald, and designed as a Christmas present to two sisters residing in Missouri, cost \$500.—*Maysville Republican.*

A FINE ANIMAL.—Leonidas Duval, of this county, has purchased of Mr. B. F. Trimble, of Clay county, Mo., the thoroughbred bull calf "Duke Sumner," calved Feb. 28, 1876. He was sired by Joe Johnson, 2d, 20663, dam May Sutherland by Tom Taylor 2859.—*Richmond Conservator.*

A few evenings since an up-town woman heard some one at the door at midnight. Thinking it her son Samuel, she called out, "Is that you Sam?" "No," was the reply. "It ain't your Sam— but some other woman's hymn—Got'er wrong (hie) house, 'ole 'ooman."

The man who owns seven dogs, and can't afford to buy shoes for his children is about this time making inquiries whether the relief societies are going to begin soon to dispense charities. He sees starvation ahead.

The Independence Sentinel gives the principal sections of the law in regard to marks and brands of animals. Here they are:

Sec. 1. Every person shall mark all his hogs and sheep over six months old, and mark or brand his cattle over twelve months old, different from the mark or brand of his neighbor, and shall deliver to the clerk of the County Court a description of his mark or brand, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 2. All disputes shall be decided by reference to such book.

Sec. 3. No person shall use more than one mark or brand.

Sec. 4. If any person use any mark or brand other than the one recorded, he shall forfeit the stock so branded or marked, and the value thereof.

Sec. 5. If any person alter or deface the mark or brand, he shall forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. If any person mismark to defraud, he shall forfeit five dollars for each head.

Sec. 11. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this chapter shall go to the county.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
We clip the following from the Jefferson City Journal, of the 28th:

Mr. Hill, of Oregon, Holt county, thought legislation was needed to bring order out of chaos. Under the present system most anyone could get a certificate to teach, and he cited instances where individuals in the northwest had received certificates when they were incapable of working examples in compound numbers, or did not know how many parts of speech there were in our own language. Competent men should be selected as superintendents and in such a manner as to be above the influence which to a great extent governed acts of county commissioners to-day. The office should be elevated above the present tone, and to do that it required legislation.

Mr. Craig, of Buchanan, continuing the subject under discussion, said that the commissioners were "bulldozed" into granting certificates by the terror of the voter, whose influence the commissioner wanted on his side, and after setting forth how such things were, offered a resolution that in the sense of the association, the office of county commissioner should be removed from the reach of the popular vote. The resolution went to the committee on resolutions.

SOUTHERN WOMEN SINCE THE WAR.—A stranger can spend six months in the South, and, unless he carry credentials to some family, or happen to have some acquaintances, in all that time he will scarcely see a dozen Southern women of the better class. Servants and courtisans are about all one sees in public. I attended a theater in New Orleans one night, and there were not to exceed six ladies present. Another night in Columbia, at a theater there was but one woman present, and she was evidently from the country. One sees here and there on the streets in the cities some female figures in deep black, and veiled with deepest grace, hurrying timidly along, and evidently anxious to terminate their public appearance and return once more to the seclusion of their home. This is especially the case in the creole or French quarters of New Orleans. The women there seem new, who never venture out in public. They are utterly broken down by the war.—They can not face the world with their old-time splendor, and hence they will not face it at all.—*Chicago Times.*

The Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times chronicles the marriage of Dr. Nicholson and Miss Sarah Sherman, and adds: "The romance of this marriage is the fact that Dr. Nicholson's wife on her death bed, two years ago, selected the bride, and named the wedding day.

Over 14,000 Masons were made in North America last year, and the whole number of affiliated Masons on the continent at this time exceeds 600,000.

An exclusive corn diet will ruin any animal. It is contrary to nature's laws that the horse, cow, sheep, or hog, whose natural food is grass, should, when winter comes on and this fresh, succulent herbage is gone, be taken up and fed exclusively; as many animals are (always excepting the dry, feathery cornblades or hay), on the driest and hardest grain known to this continent.

It was strange. When the floor of that Sacramento theatre fell recently, it let the audience down into a lively stable. It shows that even the most stable foundations are not to be trusted.

The New York Herald calls upon Grant to resign, but as Grant "don't care a d—n for the Supreme Court," he will not be likely to care more than half a d—n for the Herald or anything or anybody else who presumes to tell him what he ought to do.

Commodore Vanderbilt, died on the 4th inst, aged 82 years, and worth eighty-five millions dollars. In less than 48 hours Mrs. Charlotte DeForest Egbert, sister of Commodore Vanderbilt, died, aged 85 years and 7 days.

Said an old man to a young gamester: "Do you want me to tell you the best throw you can make with those dice?" "Yes," was the eager reply.—"Throw them away," quietly said the old man.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, 6 lines, one insertion, - - - \$1 25
Each additional insertion per square, - - - 6c
One square, six months, - - - 12 00
One square, twelve months, - - - 24 00
One-quarter of a column, twelve months, - - - 30 00
One-half column, without change, one year, - - - 60 00
Administrator's notices - - - 3 25
Final settlement notices - - - 3 75
All advertising notices, in advance, - - - 3 50
All advertisements, not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till for sale and charged for accordingly.
In forwarding Subscriptions, enclose the Name, and Post-office Address should be plainly written.

MARKS AND BRANDS OF ANIMALS.

The Independence Sentinel gives the principal sections of the law in regard to marks and brands of animals. Here they are:

Sec. 1. Every person shall mark all his hogs and sheep over six months old, and mark or brand his cattle over twelve months old, different from the mark or brand of his neighbor, and shall deliver to the clerk of the County Court a description of his mark or brand, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 2. All disputes shall be decided by reference to such book.

Sec. 3. No person shall use more than one mark or brand.

Sec. 4. If any person use any mark or brand other than the one recorded, he shall forfeit the stock so branded or marked, and the value thereof.

Sec. 5. If any person alter or deface the mark or brand, he shall forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. If any person mismark to defraud, he shall forfeit five dollars for each head.

Sec. 11. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this chapter shall go to the county.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
We clip the following from the Jefferson City Journal, of the 28th:

Mr. Hill, of Oregon, Holt county, thought legislation was needed to bring order out of chaos. Under the present system most anyone could get a certificate to teach, and he cited instances where individuals in the northwest had received certificates when they were incapable of working examples in compound numbers, or did not know how many parts of speech there were in our own language. Competent men should be selected as superintendents and in such a manner as to be above the influence which to a great extent governed acts of county commissioners to-day. The office should be elevated above the present tone, and to do that it required legislation.

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